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and stem toleration of the efflorescent salts, the binding of shifting masses of sand. In so far as the agencies at work are vegetal this work is botanical, but in the result accomplished the work is a close study of the factors which establish geographical land forms.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**An Outline History of China.** Part 2: From the Manchu Conquest to the Recognition of the Republic, A.D. 1913. By Herbert H. Gowen. 216 pp. Index. Sherman, French & Co., Boston, 1913. \$1.20. 8 x 5½.

As noted in the review of the former volume (*Bull.*, Vol. 45, p. 695) Professor Gowen selected the fall of the Ming dynasty in the middle of the seventeenth century as the demarcation between ancestral and modern China. In this final volume is embraced the whole span of the Manchu empire from the accession of the infant Shun Chih to the downfall of the infant Pu Yi. From its start to its finish the Manchu hold upon the dragon throne has been the feeble clutch of baby hands, the real rule has been exercised by palace favorites and scheming captains of a turbulent military. Regarded as a whole, the plan of the work is excellent, it outlines the history of a large yet never great empire, it furnishes the framework upon which the student may adjust the greater works which deal with episodes of Chinese history.

**Die chinesische Weltanschauung.** Dargestellt auf Grund der ethischen Staatslehre des Philosophen Mong-dse. Von Heinrich Mootz. x and 205 pp. Ills. Karl J. Trübner, Strassburg, 1912. Mk. 4. 8 x 6.

The Mong-dse of the title is better known under his latinized designation of Mencius, the successor of Confucius. The propriety of sacrificing such little stock of information as exists in Caucasian minds associated with the name Mencius merely to conform with one of the Chinese vernaculars is problematical. If the same effort were made in the case of Melancthon and Erasmus we should consider the loss irreparable. The author in addressing a popular audience has dealt very wisely with the philosophy of Mencius, essentially a homespun thinker offering rules of propriety to a people whose instinct has crystallized through ages of such teaching to a passion for self-control in the mass. He has selected with no little care the most characteristic of these apothegms, has translated them with considerable appreciation of their social value and has added comment to each group of dicta which shall serve to express the passage from the sometimes cryptic aphorism to its employment in the affairs of life and their good conduct. Of course there is much in the philosophy of Confucius and Mencius which escapes our sympathy even if we may acquire it in rather cold comprehension, but Mr. Mootz has selected for this volume only those rules of life which manifest a strong appeal to our common humanity. The result is quite satisfactory as an introduction to the manner of Chinese thought.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**K'eng Tschì T'u.** Ackerbau und Seidengewinnung in China. Ein kaiserliches Lehr- und Mahn-Buch. Aus dem Chinesischen übersetzt und mit Erklärungen versehen von O. Franke. vi and 194 pp. Ills., index. *Abhandl. Hamburg. Kolonialinst.*, Vol. 11. L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1913. Mk. 20. 12 x 9½.

We have here a very sympathetic handling of one of the great Chinese classics whose history is traceable to the middle of the twelfth century. Dr. Franke presents the Chinese text with a clear translation and a reproduction of the traditional pictures. In itself a great and valuable work the author has added a wealth of critical and illustrative material which amply serves to introduce this important work to the Occidental mind with an appreciation of the part which it has played in developing the culture of China. Thrift is but the first of the virtues which it inculcates, the wise use of all the materials which are ready to hand, the correction of waste. It teaches by daily lessons the value of industry and the importance of working early and late. Text and picture show the part which each one in the household must perform in the field and in the warm room where the silkworms hatch and spin; the children are taught what service they must render to lighten the work of those